THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1853. No. 94.

GREAT EXHIBITION, FOR FALL, 1853. The Crystal Palace has been ransacked, and many of its treasures will be laid before the public. EDWARD L. HARDING will open, on October 1st, a choice and elegant assortment of SUPERIOR CLOTHING, all of the best make. The new and desirable style of BUSINESS COATS cannot fail to attract the tasty. The handsome style and fine quality of cloth, frock and dress Coats, most of which are made from "prize goods," will certainly please those gentlemen who desire a becoming dress article. The unusually large and beautiful assortment of *Silk Velvet Vesings*, all of which have been imported expressly for our trade, and will fill the eye with admiration. They are splendid. We have every variety of medium qualities of Coats, Pants and Vests. The stock of Gentlemen's Dress Goods is the largest we have ever before had the courage to purchase. It will pay you to call and look through this department. Of under-garments, we have every quality of silk and merino, and every size. Call and examine this splendid stock, at

E. L. HARDING'S,
Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Store.
Saleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 87—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood py ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDK'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS. Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12i 58—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.
Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE
November 1st, 1852. 104—1y.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the weed will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hooflands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Exepectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhæ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

SPICES!—SPICES!—MACE—WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Cloves—Brown Mustard Seed,
Nutmegs—Celery, "
Cinnamon—Allspice,
Black Pepper—White Ginger,
Long Pepper—African Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper—Vanilla Beans and Salad Oil.
Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 16, 1853. 86—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

STAPLE GOODS.—100 PIECES CALICOES, DARK and Light,
50 Pieces Bleached Shirting, from 10 to 22c.
12-4 Bleached Shirting, and Bleached Jeans,
50 pieces Brown Shirting and Sheetings,
Milton, N. C, Osnaburgs, and Brown Jeans,
Fine Wool and common Bed Blankets,
White and Red English and American Flannels,
Real White Welsh Flannel, don't shrink,
75 Heavy and Medium Negro Blankets,
For sale low by J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

IT AFFORDS THE SUBSCRIBER MUCH PLEASURE to inform Physicians, Families, and the friends of his establishment that he has secured the services of Mr. J. F. BROWN, of Philadelphia, as an Assistant Pharmaceutist, who is highly recommended as being thoroughly qualified to dispense and test the purity of Medicines. Physicians and Family Prescriptions will be executed promptly and faithfully at all hours of the day or night by Mr. BROWN, or the public's friend P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

FALL FASHIONS.—J. J. BIGGS & CO. ARE now receiving their Fall supply of Goods for gentlemen's wear, and, owing to their connection with a first class House North, with whom the Senior Partner resides, they are prepared to sell for a very small advance on first cost. By this arrangement we anticipate a *cash* business, but will give six months credit to customers who promptly pay their bills. Their stock consists in part of
Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Dallia Cloths.
" Plain and Doeskin Cassemeres.
" Fancy French, English and American Cassemeres.
" Heavy Black, Brown, and Black Doeskin Cassemeres for pants and overcoats.
" Plain, Black, and Figured Satin Vestings.
" Figured Cut Velvet, very rich.
" Plush Velvet and Cassemere Vestings, very fine.
" Plain and Figured Buff Cassemeres, very fine.
" " " White Silk and Satin, for Weddings and Parties.

Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Superfine Silk and Marino Undershirts; also, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Undershirts.
" Dress Shirts in great varieties, also, Collars and Bosoms, Stocks and Cravats,
" Black and Figured Satin Scarfs.
" Black Napoleon Ties.
" Marino and Canton Flannel Drawers.
" Bleached and Brown Jeans "
" Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
" Kid and Buck Gloves, Cassemeres, all colors.
" Black and White Silk Gloves, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, very superior.
" White and Colored Marino and Cotton Half Hose.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Superfine Black and Blue Frock and Dress Coats.
" Black and Figured Cassemere Pants.
" Black and Light Silk Satin Vests.
" Rich Figured Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Plush Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Figured Cashmere Vests.
" Low Priced Cashmere Vests.

Boy's Clothing.

Black and Fancy colored Sack and Frock Coats.
" " Round Jackets.
Cadet " " " for school uniforms.
Also, a few small suits, very fine.
Dressing Gowns always on hand and made to order.

Hats and Caps.

Superfine Black Moleskin Hats, made by Lightfoot, Philadelphia, warranted to give satisfaction.
" Oil Silk travelling Caps, very comfortable.

☞ Manufacturing, as usual, in the most fashionable style and cutting, done at short notice.
Raleigh, September 22d, 1853. 89—4t.
Live Giraffe, Register, Post, Star, Biblical Recorder, and Age copy four times.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA. The sixteenth annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1853, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will commence about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obsterics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Charles Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Expenses—Matriculation fee, $5. Professor's fees, $105. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants attendance, is usually $8 or $8½ per week.
DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
Sept. 23, 1853. 90—150c.

AUBURN FOR SALE!—THE OWNER WILL offer at public Vendue at the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of October, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) his Farm, 9 miles east of Raleigh, situated on the Newbern Road, and formerly well known as the "Busbee Place." It contains 400 acres of good free land, with a fair proportion of wood land. On the premises is a very good Dwelling House, containing eleven rooms; there are very few country houses superior to it in the county of Wake. There is a good kitchen, with several houses for negro quarters; a carriage house, Cider Press, Stables, Cotton Gin House, &c., and a Store House, at which a very respectable trade is carried on.

There is a very large apple Orchard, near the Dwelling House; also a large number of Peach trees with Pear, Plum and Cherry trees.

There is a Post Office on the premises—the mail arriving three times a week via the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and three times from the city of Raleigh.

The location of the building is in the midst of a grove of large Oak, high and healthy. It would be a delightful residence; or would answer for a Boarding House for persons desirous of spending their summers in the country.

The North Carolina Rail Road, about to be built, has been marked off to run within a hundred yards of the Dwelling.

A further description is unnecessary, as no one will probably purchase, without examining the premises.
THOMAS LORING,
by WILLIAM R. POOLE, Agent.
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1853. 89—ts.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE NORTH. Travellers coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are informed, that they will find at Gaston a passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg, without any delay.

By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage and shorten the railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route via Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3½ to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.
Office Greensville & R. R. R. Company.
Gaston, Sept, 13, 1853. 87—2m.

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.

English Humorists by Thackery.

Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.

Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 27, 1853.

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "Big Boot."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder.
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" " Orange,
" " Vanilla,
" " Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

NEW BOOKS.—BISHOP BLOOMFIELD'S MANUal of Family Prayers, with alterations.
Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the fifth, by William Sterling.
Poems, by Alexander Smith.
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port-Folio.
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, L. L. D., to which is prefixed a preliminary sketch of the Battle of the Alamance, compiled by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. Illustrated by Darley and Lossing. 1 vol. 12 mo.—price $1 00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1853. 84—

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Special Express Notice.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR OCT. A visit to Europe, by Prof. Silliman,
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Francis L. Hawks, L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., Hon. Will. A. Graham,
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio,
The Old House by the River,
Stray Yankee in Texas,
Poems by Alex. Smith, For Sale by
Sept. 30, 1853. W. L. POMEROY.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of Haywood & Scott for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. R. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

IRA BECKWITH WOULD TENDER HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part the following:

GROCERIES.—Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Axes, Weeding-Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, Platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britania Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds

DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flannels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envelopes, Steele Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flax thread, Cable cord, Corset laces, Hair-pins, Snuff-boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash.

☞ Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 89—1y.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, of 6¼, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos.* These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with

COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency David S. Reid—

Sir:—I now proceed to point out what I conceive to have been errors in our management of the Common School system of the State. And first and prominent among these was the opinion, at first generally entertained, that the Common Schools were *charity* schools, intended solely for the benefit of what is called "the common people." Many very well-meaning people, anxious to aid in the diffusion of knowledge, acted on this fatal belief; and they found, to the credit of our population, that good intentions coming in such a shape were not appreciated. *Who are the Common people?* Many are unwilling to admit that they are ignorant, still more complain of their poverty; but among a population strongly imbued with republican feelings, none but the actually infamous were willing to answer to the appellation of *common*, as implying inferiority in claims to respectability, moral worth and political promotion. And if we send to the Common Schools, said the people, we admit this reproach of inferiority on ourselves and on our children; we help to drive our offspring into the fold where they are to be e nced off from the aristocracy of the country, and to receive a mark that is to distinguish them for life as *common*, inferior people.

With such notions prevailing as to the meaning of Common Schools, and as to their object, the utter failure of such a system would be a source of gratification to the true republican: it would indicate a feeling of self-respect essential to the existence of a government professing to be founded on the popular will.

First in importance in a free State is a popular character, independent, self-reliant and virtuous; next and ancillary to this, is the general diffusion of knowledge among all classes.

While we are fit for freedom we are unprepared for any system of education or religion that professes to build up a wall between the different classes of the community; that goes on the assumption that the different social ranks are to be fenced up in their accidental position, the very reverse being the object of all just systems of education and partly so of the religion of Jesus Christ.

This word *common* then, and the notions in regard to it, were a stumbling block to us at first, and came near being the cause of a total shipwreck; and to this day there are many sections where this "rock of offence" is still doing mischief.

Before we can have a perfect system of Common Schools, this obnoxious notion must be utterly eradicated—and we must understand by Common Schools, *the schools of the country, the people's schools*, the great Common University of the State; the word *common* denoting that it is common to all, open to all, and the place where a common or ordinary education is to be obtained by all. The word common is partly used in a sense exactly the opposite of that at first put upon it, and still understood in some places: it implies that these are *not* the schools of a particular class, as well as the fact that they are *primary* in their character, and intended for the instruction of all until prepared to enter establishments founded for the improvement of pupils in particular sciences or in the higher branches of an education. If so understood and appreciated, what a different aspect would our Common Schools present! Our wealthy and intelligent classes would not be giving money and advice in vain; they would be giving what is equally important, their time and services to these schools, and setting examples which would be more highly appreciated than friendly words of counsel.

Sending their own children to school, and appreciating the importance of good schools and correct information, *they would see to it that the schools are well managed:* they would act as committee-men, keep a watchful eye on the schoolhouse, and take a more practical interest in the success of the system.

But, say many of our intelligent people, how can I afford to send to schools so badly managed? Permit me to answer this universal question by another inquiry, viz: when will the schools be under better control as long as those who best understand the importance of good education refuse an active part in their management?

Suppose the State annually disburses a thousand dollars to each district for educational purposes—and suppose you act on the supposition that this is intended only for the benefit of the grossly ignorant and those opposed to learning, and leave the entire direction of the funds to them, will we have better Common Schools? Will the mere money make a change—give eyes to the blind, understanding to the foolish, and wisdom and discretion to those who denounce all knowledge as useless and dangerous? will it teach ignorant men how to select good teachers? will it elevate the standard of teachers, the selection still being left to those who sign their name with a cross? Suppose the salary of the President of the United States were increased to one million of dollars, would it cause the people to make a wiser choice for the Chief Magistrate than they have ever done before? The character of the candidates for any particular place will *always* depend on the character of the tribunal that is to make the choice—the splendors of the station or greatness of the salary, the voters being ignorant, only enlisting in the contest for the place, the greater amount of bad passions or evil designs.

How then, my intelligent friends—I speak now to the educated and to the friends of education—how can we expect the State to advance to us greater sums, if we have placed in the earth the talent already lent? Ought we not to "put it out to the usurer," and make it yield its full return of profit before we can reasonably ask to be entrusted with greater responsibilities?

But, say you again, some people *will* be perverse, and meet our efforts to do them good with persecution and reproaches. Why do they do it? Because they often misunderstand you; and permit me, in all kindness, to suggest to you, to go to work as if you considered these *your* schools—send your children—act as committee-men, and claim to be part of those interested in Common Schools, and if you act justly and discreetly you will soon have things your own way. I know neighborhoods where the committee-men have given the entire control of the school in each place to one man—he guaranteeing a school and a good teacher for a certain length of time each year. Each gentleman so situated contributes to the public fund a certain amount which, according to previous calculation, is less than the amount it would cost him to educate his children in any other way; and thus he has the satisfaction of having his children instructed at home, saves something, and benefits the whole school district in which he lives.

I desired to aid in getting up *one* school of this sort in each county in the State, to act as an example for other districts; and I am gratified to be able to state that I have been very successful in several instances. The first person to whom I made the proposition was to the Chairman of a new county. I asked him to select for me a district containing one, two or three persons of means, and having children to educate; and informed him that I wished to make this proposition, viz: If there should be several persons, each with one or more children to have instructed, I wanted each one to calculate the cost of educating these children at boarding schools—then to agree to contribute just *half* that amount to the Free School, on condition the committee would allow them to select a teacher, manage the school, &c., &c., they guaranteeing equal benefits in the school to all the children of the district.

It happened that the Chairman in question had the responsibility of educating several young ladies—and he had been casting about for the most economical plan. Being a practical man, and not one of those disposed, to use a vulgar phrase, to bite off his nose to spite his face, he readily saw the advantages of the plan, and immediately made a proposition to the committee of his district. They gave him the control of the $75 coming to the district—to this he added $75 more, and for the $150, and board, (which he was to furnish,) he got the promise of a good female teacher, understanding Music, Drawing, &c., &c., for eight months in the year. By this operation he will save from $75 to $100 per annum; and while he is saving this, instead of abusing the Common School because he furnishes, for the benefit of others, half the funds, he is grateful to it for opening a way by which his school expenses are diminished one-third at least, and those whom he has the care of instructing are kept away from the temptations of a distant boarding school.

Another gentleman, in an extreme eastern county, to whom I wrote on this subject, had anticipated me; and as I was afterwards at his house I found that he had gone over precisely the ground which had occupied my thoughts, and was in the practical enjoyment of the conclusions at which I had arrived. The public fund for his district amounted annually to $100, and to this he added $200, never asking any one else to contribute, and boarding free the teacher. In return he was allowed to select the teacher: and he had with him a very competent young man, teaching ten months in the year. The gentleman in question had a number of small boys to educate; and but for the Free School system he would have had to pay $300 instead of $200 to get a teacher at home, or to have expended some $400 in the neighboring village, with his children exposed to injurious influences on every side.

Now suppose that in every district where there are one, two or more families of means, desiring to educate their children well, this plan were pursued, what would be the result? And in this connection I wish it to be distinctly understood that I desire no one to contribute as much as it would cost him to educate his children in any other way.

Now, if the intelligent portion of the community would pursue this plan, or if they would only send their children to the Common Schools and take an active part in their management, the Schools themselves would be greatly improved, and the spirit of education would spread into that class who now refuse to send to any School. But my time will not permit me to pursue this branch of my subject farther except to make a few remarks concerning the idea of charity as associated with the Common Schools. They are precisely such a charity as the University—founded on exactly the same principle. If there were no Colleges or Universities it would cost a gentleman from $25,000 to $35,000 to educate one son in the manner in which he can be educated at Chapel Hill. He would have to employ, at an annual salary of $1,000 to $1,500, a Professor of Mathematics, a Professor of Languages, a Professor of Chemistry, Philosophy, &c., a Professor of Political Economy, &c., and a Professor of Belles Letters, &c., then he would have to expend from $5,000 to $20,000 for chemical and philosophical apparatus, Libraries, &c., &c. In view of these difficulties the University was founded at the joint expense of all the people, and for the same reasons funds are raised, in various ways, for other Colleges; and with these funds buildings are erected, books and apparatus purchased, and an annual income secured to pay part at least of the salaries of the Professors, and of the current expenses of the institution. After this much has been done by the public the cost of a collegiate education to each student is diminished at least one hundred fold; and this is exactly the way in which our Common Schools operate. A common fund is provided at the joint expense of all, and in those counties which lay taxes for School purposes each one pays according to his means.

In short the Common School systems of the United States are founded on this one great or important idea, to-wit: That by throwing the burden of education on the whole community as a public tax, the cost to each individual, except to the very rich, is vastly diminished, and the chances of universal intelligence greatly enhanced.

On the same principle governments are established and the people taxed for their support; and he would be universally considered as a fool or a knave who would contend that only those having immediate business with government or in the courts should contribute any thing towards the expenses of an efficient administration of justice.

A government or a judiciary, supported by the voluntary subscriptions of litigant parties, would be a most disastrous failure; there would be no justice, no law, and no protection.

Common Schools are a common burden, and though some pay more than others, each one, when taxes are laid, pays according to his ability. This part of their duty towards the maintenance of Common Schools, in North Carolina, I am proud to say, the rich have generally most cheerfully discharged; greatly to their honor they are willing to pay freely and largely, and ask only that the money be well applied. I say to them in return, invest your money in this as in a *matter in which you are personally interested*—look after its application yourselves, and send your children to the Schools, so supported, and many causes of complaint will soon disappear. Contribute your money as to an *investment in which you are a stockholder, and look after the dividends;* and no longer consider that you are giving to a charity, and are actuated merely by benevolent motives.

You have a direct personal interest in the success of the Common Schools—so feel and act accordingly and you will see a change in the whole aspect of things.

Having devoted this letter to the more wealthy and intelligent classes, and having addressed them in very plain language, I shall, in my next, take a similar liberty with the people at large, of all classes. I wish not to offend, and to do full justice to the motives of all; but I feel that I ought to speak plainly and to touch directly the points which need probing. Having to write at odd intervals, when wearied with travel, my style is more blunt than I could desire it to be; but my great purpose is, not to make a display of ingenious argument or of elegant composition, but to convey *ideas*, or at least to provoke or excite ideas among the people.

If I seem to speak harshly let it be remembered that I aim at the welfare of all—desiring to see the blessings of education and freedom secured to the poor and rich—the former started on an upward career of respectability, honor and happiness; and the latter not only secured in the enjoyment of their means, but made more wealthy and more happy by having their lots cast among a people universally moral, intelligent, independent and prosperous.

With great respect,

C. H. WILEY.

Murphy, Cherokee, N. C., Sept. 27, 1853.

Sacrilegious Disturbance. We have just heard of a villainous transaction perpetrated in this city, which satisfies us that there is as many "bad young men" in our city as there was years ago. Mr. ——, the pastor of one of our African churches, is celebrated for the fiery and sulphurous quality of his pulpit eloquence. Three rowdyish young gentlemen had sometimes crept into the gallery of the sanctuary where Mr. —— officiates, for the very naughty purpose of amusing themselves with the devotional exercises of the colored minister and his congregation. Observing that the zealous preacher dealt very much in pyrotechnic illustrations, these wicked youths determined to give the audience something practical in the same way; and, with this intention, they procured the handle of a tin ladle, the hollow of which they filled with "wild fire," a preparation made by mixing gunpowder and water, and then drying the mass sufficiently to admit of ignition. The trio, provided with this diabolical contrivance, took their customary position in a corner of the gallery, near the pulpit, and waited for a favorable opportunity to illustrate the sermon with a blazing exhibition. That opportunity was soon offered them. The speaker had just commenced a sentence with, "Sposen de devil was to 'pear now' mongst you wicked niggers, with a blaze of fire wrapped around him jes like a cloak?" when the young sinners touched off their fire works with a friction match, and directed the muzzle of the tin tube towards the preacher's desk. Instantly a terrific crepitation was heard, and the whole pulpit was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, relieved by a shower of sparks and a lurid glare of blue fire that would have established the reputation of a new pantomime. The congregation, with wild shrieks and exclamations of "De debil has come for sartin"! &c., rushed towards the doors; but in that trying moment, the appearance of the preacher himself indeed was a spectacle of moral sublimity. His shining black face appeared with undisturbed serenity amidst the gleaming horror of his "sulphurous canopy," as he shouted out, "Blaze away, *Satan!* blaze away! don't you see you can't sile dis chicken, no how you can fix it!" His noble example encouraged some of the senior members of the church to stand their ground against the demoniac fulmination, and the three imps and agents of the evil one were detected and secured while attempting to escape. In the hands of the law they will find that people who play such fantastic tricks with fire works, are likely to "burn their fingers."

Albany Transcript.

A Characteristic Letter. Commodore Tatnall, in a letter to a friend at Augusta, says he has read his own obituary with great pleasure, and adds: "I am feeble, being still confined to my bed, (now nineteen days;) but if no relapse occurs, I shall get well. My heart is confident, and I keep my flag taut up to the peak."

BARON VON HUMBOLDT.

"A Visit to Europe in 1851," by Professor Silleman, just issued by Putnam & Co., contains the following interesting account of an interview with this learned and great man:

"Baron Von Humboldt. In fulfillment of an appointment, we went at one, and were admitted by his faithful servant, the companion of many an arduous journey. His mansion is a plain edifice, situated in a retired part of the city; and he would not have been now at home had not the King gone to Konigsberg; for his residence is generally with the King, at Potsdam, who keeps him near his person, as his father did before him, not only for his society and conversation, but, no doubt, also as a counsellor, wise from his many years, and his large experience in the world. We passed through his library, which fills, on all sides, a room of considerable size; and he issued from a door on the remote side of the apartment, opening apparently from his private room. He met us with great kindness and perfect frankness, and with a pleasant rebuke for my having hesitated to call on him, (I had written a note, asking permission to call,) implying that he was not ignorant of my postion and efforts at home. I then introduced my son and Mr. Brush, and we were at once placed perfectly at our ease. His bright countenance expresses great benevolence; and from the fountain of his immense stores of knowledge, a stream, almost constant, flowed for nearly an hour. He was not engrossing, but yielded to our promptings, whenever we suggested an inquiry, or alluded to any particular topic; for we did not wish to occupy the time with our own remarks any further than to draw him out. He has a perfect command of the best English, and speaks the language quite agreeably. There is no stateliness or reserve about him; and he is as affable as if he had no claims to superiority. His voice is exceedingly musical, and he is so animated and amiable that you feel at once as if he were an old friend. His person is not much above the middle size; he is not unlike in form to the late Colonel Trumbull. He stoops a little, but less than most men at the age of 82. He has no appearance of decrepitude; his eyes are brilliant, his complexion light; his features and person are round, although not fat; his hair thin and white; his mind very active, and his language brilliant and sparkling with bright thoughts. He alluded in a flattering manner to our progress in knowledge in the United States, and to the effect which *The American Journal of Science and Arts* had produced in promoting it. He showed himself perfectly acquainted with the progress of physical science and general improvement in our country, and particularly commended the labors of Col. Fremont in the Far West, of Professor Bache in the coast survey, and of Lieut. Maury in navigation. Bringing out his maps, and tracing his lines without glasses, he pointed out a channel of communication across the Isthmus of Darien, which he had observed and described more than forty years ago, and to which his attention had been recalled by a paper of Capt. Fitzroy's in *The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*. He showed us that there are no mountains in the course he indicated, which is more southern than any of the existing routes, and that it possessed several important advantages. I alluded to his brief visit in the United States in 1804, when he travelled no further north than Philadelphia. He told us that he passed three weeks at Monticello with the late Mr. Jefferson, who entertained him with an extraordinary project of his inventive but often visionary mind, regarding the ultimate division of the American continent into three great Republics, involving the conquest of Mexico and of the South American States. He discussed many topics regarding the United States. The discovery of gold in California furnished him an abundant theme—our topography, climates, productions, institutions, and even political controversies, were all familiar to him.

Baron Humboldt, although associated intimately with Kings, is evidently a friend to human liberty, and rejoices in the prosperity of our country. He made some very interesting remarks on the present state of Europe, and on the impossibility of keeping down moral power by physical force. In his library hung an excellent likeness of the King, and another of his own brother, the late William Humboldt, the eminent philologist and ethnological antiquary.

We retired greatly gratified, and the more so, as a man in his 83d year might soon pass away.

When we were about leaving Berlin, I addressed a note to the Baron, expressing our great satisfaction at the interview, bidding him farewell, and asking for his autograph. He readily replied, but instead of his signature merely, he sent an interesting original letter, written on the occasion, from which, I trust, it is not improper to make an extract of sentiments relating to the American continents.

After some very kind expressions of personal regard, he alludes to his usual residence at Potsdam, where are both the rural palace of the King, and the tombs of some preceding monarchs: "Compelled to return in the morning to the country, where are the tombs which I shall soon occupy, I have reserved to myself the perusal of certain scientific American papers which had been presented to me." He then adds: "I have moral reasons to fear the immeasurable aggrandizement of your confederacy—the temptations to the abuse of power, dangerous to the Union, (and have occasion also to fear) the distinct individual character of the other populations (descriptions of the population) of America. I am not less impressed by the great advantages which the physical knowledge of the world, and positive science and intelligence, ought to derive from this very aggrandizement—from that intelligence which by peaceable conquests, facilitates the movement of knowledge, and superimposes, not without violence, new classes of population upon the indigenous races which are in a course of rapid extinction. However imposing this spectacle may be, which is being realized under our eyes, and is preparing another still more remarkable for the history of the intellectual development of our races, I already descry the distinct epoch, when a high degree of civilization, and institutions free, firm and peaceful, (three elements which are not easily associated,) shall penetrate into the tropical regions where the high table lands of Mexico, Bogota, Quito and Potosi shall come to resemble (in their institutions) New York, Boston and Philadelphia."

The letter concludes with warm personal good wishes, and a kind message to Professor Agassiz, "equally distinguished by his vast and solid acquisitions in science and the great emenity of his character."

The signature is without a title: "Alexander Humboldt, a Berlin, 5 Juillet, (it should have been Aout,) 1851."

It is proper to add, that at the time of our visit Baron Von Humboldt was engaged in the preparation of a new production on the Outline Form of Mountain Peaks, in which he was working up original observations and drawings made during the course of his various wanderings. He assured us that the greater part of his literary labor was of necessity performed when others slept, as the hours of usual labor were with him consumed by the demands of the King. He added, that he early made the discovery that he could get on very well with four hours of sleep. This, as has been often remarked, accounts for his prodigious performances in literary labor.

Such are the modest and unassuming language and appearance of one who has, in person, explored a larger portion of our globe than any other living traveller; of a philosopher who has illustrated and enlarged almost every department of human knowledge; general physics and chemistry, geology, natural history, philology, civil antiquities, and ethnography, have all been illustrated by him.

He has endured the extreme vicissitudes of opposite climates, and seen men, and animals, and plants, under every phase and aspect. His published works are a library. His faculties combine the enthusiasm of poetry with the severity of science; and from the culminating point of four-score years and four, he surveys all his vast labors, and the wide panorama of universal science, which, as probably his last labor, he is now presenting to his fellow-men by the reflection of that splendid intellectual mirror, his Kosmus—the comprehensive *Hellenism*, which expressed both *the universal* and *the beautiful*.

Such is the philosopher who, of all living men, belongs not so much to his country as to mankind, and who, when he departs, will leave no one who can fill his place.

We dismiss him, with the hope that he may inherit blessings beyond the grave, and find in a higher state of being, that his large measure of human knowledge is infinately surpassed by the spiritual illumination and revelations of that glorious world."

A Lecture to Misers. The Louisville Journal, in speaking of the death of Robert G. Shaw, of Roston, and commending the broad benevolence of his character and conduct to the consideration and imitation of all men of wealth, makes the following on the folly of hoarding up the means of such vast usefulness:

"A man that hoards up his money, or uses it to make a vain display of wealth, such as his neighbors are not able to make, may be courted by toadies or admired by the silly, but cannot be esteemed by those whose judgment is sound. Such a man has the means of doing extensive good, and he fails to do it. He neglects his essential duties, like all others who fail in the performance of duty, he becomes sinful, and his sinfulness must be expiated.

"About the most pitiable and despicable wretch is he who labors to accumulate money for the mere sake of money, and who clings to it with unrelenting tenacity, until disease comes upon him, and death becomes a very certain result. Such a person who has not the heart, although he has the means to be generous, is really very poor. He cannot spend money though he has it in abundance. He does not use it, and by his possessing it without making use of it, his moral feelings become corrupt, and his nobler and finer sensibilities are withered up. He is a wreck in heart and in mind, with nothing but money on which to repose. He may be met with smiles, it is true; for, unfortunately, persons are to be found of such mean nature as to throw themselves at the feet of wealth; but the homage of such people is insulting, for it is directed to the idol's externals, and does not imply the existence of the quality that is not thorough contemptible. The worshippers of Mammon are afflicted with that poverty of spirit which a wise man would not have for the wealth of Cræsus, and in comparison to which poverty is a perfect blessing. The victim of avarace would probably be the meanest worm that crawls along the pale of life, were it not for the fact that he has idolators, who are, if possible, more degraded than himself.

"A man who is making money ought to be most especially careful to guard against that incalculable curse, the intense love of money. If he at any time feels the hideous worm of avarace gnawing at his heartstrings, let him turn short about and direct all his energies towards the extirpation of the fatal disease which has made its appearance in his bosom. Let him change his course without any hesitation or delay; avarice, like an oriential conquerer, will soon utterly devastate his whole nature, and leave him a thing to be despised and spit upon. In this course his safety lies, and he cannot neglect it without irreparable injury. Could the foul and blistered and blackened heart of a victim of avarice be exposed to others in all his hideous deformity, there is no man who would not loathe it, and who would not shun a like calamity as he would the plague. It is, indeed, worse than the plague or famine, for the man who would accept a continuance of life on condition that he should surrender his heart to the dominion of avarice, would be the most absolute of all fools.

Nobody ever saw a happy avaricious man. The wisdom and justice of Heaven have forever rendered the union of human comfort and avarice impossible."

"Father, Thy Will be Done." How much is comprehended in that short petition, yet how often it is passed over carelessly by those unmindful of its extensive import. It is the prayer "our Father" taught us, and it teaches us to place implicit confidence and reliance in "Him who ordereth all things well."

The dispensation of Providence may sometimes seem severe and unjust to us, especially when we cannot discover "the silver lining to the cloud," yet we should not murmur, for it is evident that the will of a supremely wise and beneficient Creator is different from the creatures of earth, earthly.

How sweet from human lips sound the words: "Father, thy will be done," when almost bowed down with woe and sorrow, weak and erring man breaths that pathetic petition. I heard the orisons of a lone widow, when at nightfall her earnest supplications ascended to the Throne of Grace for the preservation of her only son, who was a mariner tossed on the restless billows of the tempestuous ocean. "Father, may thine own angels hover near him, to watch over him and keep him from evil; may his life be preserved so that he will make glad the heart of her who truly loves him; yet, Father, if it is thy will that he should find in the coral depths of ocean a grave,—then, Father, thy will, and not mine, be done."

Oh! the trusting confidence of that humble supplicant's prayer! Closely did the heart of that mother cling to her child—her only child. She had watched in its infancy the unfolding of new beauties and the budding of his bright intellect, and sh. looked with brilliant anticipations to the future when that youth should become a noble man.

He roamed far from home and his native land, visited the shores of Italia's sunny clime, the home of poetry and of song; and then sped away over the blue waters of the Mediterranean, which were destined to be his resting place forever, ocean received another deposite, and,

"Down countless fathoms, down he sunk to sleep,
With all the nameless shapes that haunt the deep."

Yet the mother, sorrow stricken and bereaved, was comforted, for she knew that it was her heavenly Father that chastened her; and with subdued spirit she softly said: "Father, thy will be done."

Confiding and trusting is thy faith, forlorn mother, and may we be led to follow thy example, so that if we are immersed in a sea of sorrow we may be endue with strength to say: "Father, thy will be done."

Albany Transcript.

White Mountains. The White Mountains loomed up yesterday morning in all their glory. The whole group rose up in the dress of mid-winter, behind the green drapery of rich forests, just putting on the crimson tints of autumn. It was a rare and a glorious sight, such as have been painted of Chimborazo. Never since we have known the White Mountains, have we seen them in such grandeur.

The sun rose in a cloudless sky. Not a speck of cloud or mist appeared in all the heavens, till nearly ten o'clock. Repairing to the observatory, we could discern, with the naked eye, an extent of field, of forest, and mountain ranges, beyond what had ever occurred before. Thousands before this, have admired the splendid panorama at the observatory; but we think no one has ever before seen, under a September sky, such contrasts as the eye took in from this point of sight yesterday morning. From the mountain summit to the Ocean's shore, was one vast carpet of interwoven colors; and Kiarsarge and the Franconia Mountains were as well defined as Mount Washington. Pleasant Mountain seemed just beneath our feet, while the Ocean spread out in the distance, like a lake of silver.

Years may pass before another day like this shall come round. We never before saw such a spectacle of beauty, of grandeur, of sublimity. The rich foliage of autumn seemed literally entwined around a monument of snow! To use the language of Macauley, "roses bloomed on the verge of the avalanche."

Portland "State of Maine."

How to Preserve Eggs. Take a half inch board of any convenient length and breadth, and pierce it as full of holes (each 1¼ inches in diameter) as you can. A board two feet and six inches in length, and one foot wide, has five dozen in it, say twelve rows of five each. Then take four strips two inches broad, and nail them together edgewise into a rectangular frame of the same size as your other board. Nail this board upon the frame and the work is done, unless you choose to nail a heading around the top.

Put your eggs in this board as they come from the poultry house, the small ends down, and they will keep good for six months, if you take the following precautions. Take care that the eggs do not get wet, either in the nest or afterwards. Keep them in a cool room in summer, and out of the reach of frost in winter. If two boards be kept, once can be filling while the other is emptying.

English Agriculturul Gazette.

Paying for the Mischief. Mr. Fluent, of Lancaster City, Pa., whose wife was killed on the New Haven railroad, at Norwalk, last spring, and himself much injured, has been paid $10,000 by the company, the Inland City says, as a remuneration for the loss and injury he sustained. The damage already paid by this company for the injuries inflicted by the Norwalk catastrophe would more than maintain a proper and efficient superintendent over the whole route, whereby such accidents would be prevented.

Correspondence of the North-Carolina Standard.

Madison County, Miss., Sept. 25, 1853.

Mr. W. W. Holden—*Dear Sir*: I saw in the Standard of the 31st ultimo an extract from the "Southern Journal" written by "Mutton" giving an account of a barbecue dinner by Mr. Strickland, agent and overseer on the plantation of Hon. S. A. Douglas, to the slaves on said plantation.

No doubt many of your readers have concluded that "Mutton" was so much delighted with those "nice tender ribs of mutton" which he enjoyed as well as his "friend Jack"—that he has eulogised the barbecue too highly. Others may think he wrote to please Mr. Douglas; while some farther North will say: Ah! Judge Douglas is a Northern man, and as such treats his slaves with humanity. But those of us who have long been acquainted with the customs of Mississippi in this respect believe every thing that Mutton wrote. Yet he only wrote *half*—while he gave a correct description of that dinner he ought to have stated that the *practice is universal*, and not only annually but twice a year. Sometime in July the hands have two days hollyday and a feast as described by Mutton, and again during the Christmas hollydays. We know of no exception to this rule; and at those barbecues *any Epicure could make a hearty meal.* So you see the practice is not confined to Mr. Strickland on Hon. S. A. Douglas' plantation, but it has been a universal practice long before Judge Douglas owned a plantation in the far sunny South.

We had the pleasure of attending one of these barbecues last July in this County given by Mr. T. B. Barnett, formerly of your State, overseer on the plantation of Col. Sterling H. Lester, formerly of Virginia. The Col. with some of his family had come from his residence near Jackson to see the negroes enjoy themselves. About 12 o'clock his negroes formed a procession in a large and beautiful grove around their quarter with the music in front, and then the oldest negroes, and so on down to the little ones of three and four years old, a male and female together. In this manner they proceeded to and around Mr. Barnett's house and halted in the shade when they received that which they love so well, "a dram." They then returned in the same way to a long table loaded with the fat of the land, so well described by "Mutton." It was really interesting to see them marching in such good order, all dressed neatly, and some elegantly, with their ribbons and laces flying by the gentle breeze, and their bottles of cologne in the hands of those not so much accustomed to style; others had used their cologne bottles freely before leaving their cabins, and to see their countenances beaming with joy and pride—and we can say truly that we never before saw a healthier, or likelier, or better looking parcel of negroes in any country. And they appeared to be perfectly happy. Then there were Col. Lester with some of his family, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, and several of their neighbors, all gratified at seeing the negroes so happy. Every thing wore a pleasing aspect, and every thing went off finely—not the least discontented or dissatisfied look did we witness that day. Every thing which could be done was done to add to the negroes happiness. And yet while the negroes enjoyed themselves so much, and did not appear to be the least cramped, but perfectly free and easy, not a single one misbehaved in the slightest manner. Whenever Col. Lester or Mr. Barnett spoke to them they were all attention and remarkably respectful, though not the least embarrassed.

After dinner they repaired to a convenient place and commenced dancing. Now their happiness appeared to increase, (for negroes are remarkably fond of dancing). At 8 o'clock, p. m. they returned to the table to eat supper. We noticed the table as they left and there was an abundance left for two more meals. After supper they resumed their dancing until 11 o'clock, when they all retired to their cabins. Now, Sir, if you, or any of your readers doubt both "Mutton" and "Pig," if you will take a trip out to the far sunny South next Christmas we will give you a cordial reception and convince you with "pie and cake." Methinks I hear some say: O yes, you make a great flourish over these barbecues, but how do you treat them every day? We will tell you that too, if you will have a little patience.

They are required to do good work, to work with a bris'k lively gait, and to do this they are furnished with the best of tools, (no man thinks of using any but the best of tools on his plantation,) and they kept in good repair. Then there are no rocks to interfere, and the work is a light nimble work all the time. They are kept under good wholesome discipline; they are *well fed, well clothed*, and have good comfortable cabins. In no country have we ever seen negroes comfort more cared for than in this. If a man wishes to sink himself, just let him neglect the comforts of his negroes—neglect to feed and clothe them well, and he will soon find the finger of scorn and contempt pointing at him, and soon find that his name has been before the Grand Jury. The usual weekly allowance of meat is 4 lbs of good bacon side, or 4½ lbs. of ham and shoulder, and that is to be well cooked with a plenty of vegetables, and then they have a great deal of milk, (that is, for every negro who goes to the field, little or big,) and frequently during the year they are given a parcel of sugar, coffee, molasses and flour for them to have their Sunday dinners. On plantations of 30 hands or more there is a woman to cook for the field hands, a second woman to cook for and attend to the negro children, and a third to cook for the overseer. If the employer lives on the plantation, (unless his overseer is a single man, if he is he eats at his employers table) he has his cook. On most of the plantations, a minister is employed to preach to the negroes monthly.

My object in this communication is to state that the practice of giving negro barbecues is a general one, and to give your numerous readers some idea of the treatment toward the slaves in Mississippi; for we know that many even in the Old North State entertain erroneous ideas as to their treatment, and if so, is it any wonder that those living in a free State should be deluded? We have met with many negroes here from North Carolina and Virginia, and some we know had good masters there, yet we have never seen the first one that wanted to return.

Yours, PIG.

Stokes County, Oct. 4, 1853.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of the 28th ultimo is an account of a public meeting held in the Court-House in Danbury, on the 14th of September, being Court week, and delegates appointed to attend a Convention at Patrick C. H., Va., held some short time since. When I first read it I supposed it to be a hoax, but having seen the same proceedings published in two other papers, must conclude there was a meeting of *some sort* really held *some where* in the renowned village of Danbury, about the time mentioned, and for the purpose aforesaid, but that the meeting was held in the Court-House, or that the people generally were informed of the intention of holding such meeting, was a mistake. Sometime in the month of August a communication appeared in one of the Lynchburg papers proposing to hold an Internal Improvement Convention at Patrick C. H., Va., on the 26th September, for taking into consideration the propriety of extending a turnpike road from Floyd C. H., by Patrick C. H., to the North Carolina line, to connect with the proposed plank road from Greensborough, via Madison, to the Virginia line, and suggesting to the Counties interested in Virginia and North Carolina to send delegates; soon after public meetings were held in Greensboro' and Madison appointing delegates and expressing an earnest desire to build a plank road to connect with the proposed road in Virginia.

Now, Mr. Editor, perhaps you may not be aware that we have in this County a few individuals who have an inordinate desire of seeing their *names in print*—who wish to be considered the *whole of Stokes County*—who boast of their means, and their great influence with members of the Legislature and of Congress—who wish to produce the impression that they are "all the world and the rest of mankind," and hope with the aid of a few backings to accomplish wonders.

Now, Sir, as to the great meeting that was held in Danbury, it was not in the Court-House, as published, but in a Storeroom in an unfrequented part of town, early one morning before Court met, and before any person scarcely had time to come in from the country, and which was composed of the Chairman and his faithful Sancho, the Secretary, and about seven or eight other persons, happening in by accident. Resolutions were passed in favor of a rail, plank or turnpike road from Winston by Danbury to the Virginia line, &c.

I do not wish to be understood as being opposed to a plank or turnpike road from Winston, by way of Germanton and Danbury, to connect with the Virginia road—I believe such a road would be of great benefit to the citizens of a large portion of the County; the building of that road would not prevent one being constructed east of Danbury, via Madison, to Greensborough, and also one in the western part of the County, connecting with the plank road from Fayetteville to Mount Airy, but I am satisfied the people are opposed to these secret meetings, like the one held at Danbury, gotten up by, and composed of, a few persons, a string of *windy* resolutions, as long as the charges preferred against Warren Hasting's adopted, purporting to be the sentiments of a majority of the citizens of the County, and then have such proceedings published in half a dozen newspapers to gratify their vanity and to see their names in print.

Z.

Louisburg Coach Factory!—In order to keep pace with the conveniences of the nineteenth century, the pleasure seeking part of the world, among other important improvements, have concluded to move on Wheels; and as we are ever willing to contribute all we can to promote the happiness and comfort of our fellowmen, and at the same time do justice to ourselves, we therefore avail ourselves of the present opportunity to inform the public that we still continue, with increased advantages, to pursue the business of making "Wheel Vehicles" of every variety, shape and style, from a "Wheel Barrow" up to "Princely Chariots."

From the liberal patronage that we have heretofore received, for which we tender our unfeigned thanks and hope for a continuance of the same, we have been enabled and induced to procure the services of some of the most proficient workmen in every branch of our business that is now to be found in America.

As we are determined that no establishment south of Masons & Dixon's line shall excel our work in neatness, durability and style; we hope, therefore, for the future, that persons willing to buy Carriages will consider their own interest, and the interest of the section of country in which they live, and instead of sending their money off from home, where they often get but a scant remuneration and no thanks for it, that they will spend it at home among their friends who were raised among them, where it will still be kept in circulation. Then give us a call through respect you owe to your neighbors, for our motto is "Quick sales and small profits," and we feel assured that we cannot fail to please any person who is disposed to ride at his own expense in any of the following named Vehicles, which we have now on hand and expect to continue to keep a few more of the same sort on hand at all times: Six seat Chariots; four seat Rockaways; two seat Rockaways; patent and taper axle Buggies with and without tops; also Sulkies of a superior finish. All kinds of Carriages made to order, and harness made to match them that is warranted to wear well and fit any shaped horse that is now in use by either Arab, Indian or American.

Therefore young man there is no necessity to go astride,
Since in a Sulky you can ride;
And if a Lady home you'd like to bring—
A Buggie is the very thing.
Men who have three or four children—and a wife,
They could find nothing better than a Rockaway to save their life;
They can go to preachin' twice a week,
And go in style that is cheap and neat.
Older men with daughters that to watering places go,
For pleasure, health, and make a show,
A better thing for them than a six seat Chariott we cannot tell,
Though probably a Clarence Coach would suit as well!
If all these riding establishments you wish to see,
You can find them by calling on

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Repairing done that will last long,
At the shortest notice, neat, cheap and very strong.
Louisburg, Franklin, N. C., Sept. 23, 1853. 89—tf.

Great Attraction!—The celebrated Carolina Twins, will be exhibited at Raleigh during the Agricultural Fair.

These Children have been pronounced by Physicians, the most *Interesting Specimen of Humanity* ever seen or recorded, and one which must command *Universal Attention.*

They were born in Columbus county, North Carolina, and are healthy, active, and for their age, UNUSUALLY INTELLIGENT. They are joined together at the back by the union of the *two spines in one*, making the connection much more intimate than that of the SIAMESE TWINS.

Many Physicians have examined them, and all agree in their being THE GREATEST CURIOSITY ever seen or heard of. Some of their organs being in common, while others are perfectly distinct. It is often the case that one child is PLAYFUL AND ACTIVE, while the other is FAST ASLEEP.

Most visitors have expressed surprise to find them so "pert" and "cunning," with such intelligent, happy faces, where they had not expected to see such interesting children.

Call at once if you would not miss the opportunity of seeing the GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE, as you may *"Ne'er look upon their like again!"*

Doors open from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 12 M. for Ladies, and from 2 P. M., to 4 for Gentlemen.

☞ Admission 50 cents.

BROWER & SHELTON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 92—sw.t.o.of F.

$100 Reward.—A Proclamation, By *His Excellency*, David S. Reid, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that one Duncan Johnson stands charged with the murder of one Burwell Connor, a colored man, in the County of Robeson; and whereas, it has been made to appear that the said Duncan Johnson has probably fled beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Duncan Johnson may be brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of *One Hundred Dollars* for the apprehension and delivery of the said Duncan Johnson to the Sheriff of Robeson County.

Description.

Duncan Johnson is described as being about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, dark hair and eyes, and a slender built.

SEAL. Given under my hand and the Great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1853.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.

Sam'l. F. Adams, Jr.
Private Secretary.

October 1, 1853. 92—4w.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1853.

STATE FAIR.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that the accommodations for the approaching Fair will be completed during the present week; and we think they will be found ample for all the purposes desired. There are sixteen acres of ground enclosed—shelters and stalls have been arranged for cattle, and buildings have been provided for fabrics of all kinds, agricultural productions, carriages, machinery and the like. Floral Hall, as it is called, is the main building, and near this is a refreshment room or saloon for the ladies. Wells have been sunk in different parts of the enclosure, so as to afford a plentiful supply of water.

We are requested by the Committee of Arrangements to notify the ladies that Floral Hall will be completed by Thursday morning, when it is hoped they will take charge of it and decorate it suitably for the occasion. We have no doubt the ladies will respond at once to this request.

We continue to hear of arrangements in various parts of the State for attending the Fair. The attendance will no doubt be large, and the occasion highly interesting.

WILMINGTON HERALD. This journal comes to us in a new dress. The improved appearance of the North Carolina papers is a subject of remark. We are gratified at this improvement, for it is an evidence that the Editors themselves are prospering and that the people are attaching more importance than heretofore to the dissemination of intelligence.

Burr refers to the propriety of a payment, now and then, by his patrons, in the following *direct* and delicate terms: "Would it be out of place here, in the most delicate manner in the world, merely to suggest, to intimate, to convey the impression upon the minds of the patrons of this paper, that these improvements, present and prospective, involve a large outlay and liability, and——oh! you know what we mean!" And we seize the occasion to say that we have lately improved our sheet at a cost of some seven hundred dollars, and are now adding forty feet to our present printing rooms, with the view of facilitating the spread of sound sentiments; and we trust that, under these circumstances, not to allude to others, those who are in arrears for two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten years, will seriously consider the propriety of—of—just doing as they please about it. We have not complained, but we hope we shall be pardoned for intimating that we shall get the money if mailed to us, and shall transmit receipts by return mail. There can be no harm in that. Nor is it very material that the subscriber should know precisely the amount of his indebtedness. Send in any bank bill you may choose to send, and your receipt will show the time to which you have paid.

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the City Commissioners on Friday night last, it was resolved to hold a Public Meeting, in the Town Hall, on this afternoon (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of providing accommodations for the entertainment of Visitors to Raleigh next week, in attendance on the State Fair, in the event of the crowd being too large for our public Houses to furnish accommodations for all. In all probability this will be the case; and while it is well known that the hospitalities of our citizens will be generally and liberally extended to all such, yet it is necessary that some system be entered upon in pleasantly quartering our Guests. We trust there will be a full attendance of our citizens at the meeting.

☞ A Correspondent, who writes from Siloam, Surry, enquires for Prof. Emmons, and expresses the hope that he will soon turn his attention to that region of the State. The Professor will no doubt reach Surry as soon as he can, and will give to that part of the country a thorough examination. We hope the people will bear in mind that the survey requires time and patience, and be assured that the State Geologist, if not in this or that particular section, is doing his best to meet the expectations of all.

EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.

The Grand Triennial Convocation of Bishops, Ministers, and Lay Delegates of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, together with a delegation from the English Mother Church, took place last week in Trinity Church, New York. Delegates were in attendance from all the States of the Confederacy, and the representation was quite full. The Delegates from this State were Rev. T. Atkinson, D. D., (Bishop elect,) Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Rev. R. B. Drane, Rev. S. J. Johnston, Rev. A. A. Watson, Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, E. L. Winslow, T. H. Wright, and Josiah Collins, Esquires.

Bishops Green, Freeman, Hawks, Davis, Polk, and Otey were in attendance from their respective States.

SIGNIFICANT. A Correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, says: "The Temperance question is the hinge on which our October elections for State officers will turn. The Whig and Free Soil candidates are mostly pledged in favor of a law similar to that of Maine, while the Democratic are rather shy upon the subject. Temperance men will undoubtedly be elected, and the next session of our Legislature will be likely to give us a strict prohibitory law."

COMMON SCHOOLS. We publish to-day another letter from the Superintendent of Common Schools, which will richly repay perusal. We have frequently taken occasion heretofore to commend the spirit with which Mr. Wiley is prosecuting his labors. These labors are most arduous, but they will produce rich and valuable fruits.

☞ We stated, in our last, in an extract from the Warrenton News that Mr. Clawson, of Franklinton, would have a rockway on exhibition at the approaching Fair. We are requestad to state that, instead of a rockaway, Mr. C. will exhibit a fine carriage. So much the better.

Hon. Mr. Barringer, the United States minister to Spain, recently had an audience with the Queen, when he presented his letter of recall, and made quite a flattering address to her Majesty, who responded in equally complimentary terms, expressing her desire to maintain friendly relations with the American government.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM. We learn that Dr. E. C. Fisher, *of Virginia*, has been appointed superintendent of the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum.

☞ The Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, died on the 5th instant, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased was Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren.

THE GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

The returns from Georgia are not all in, but enough is known to place the result in doubt. The Whig candidate for Governor, Mr. Jenkins, had gained 2,500 votes in 46 Counties, compared with the vote when Democratic majority was 3,000; and the Whigs, on the strength of these gains, are claiming the State. There are eighty or ninety Counties in the State. The Savannah Georgian of Thursday last says:

"Returns more or less authentic (some coming in so questionable a form that we have not inserted them) have reached us from about half the counties of the State. Balancing the gains and losses, as compared with the vote for Towns and Hill, in 1849, it would seem that Johnson's loss is fully two thousand, principally in the 5th and 6th Districts. This we hope will be counterbalanced, to a considerable extent, by the returns from the first and second. The result is extremely doubtful as to the race for Governor. So also as to the contest for Congress, between Seward and Bartow. From Camden and Glynn we should now have the returns; but it so happens that the Florida boat, which reaches here with great uniformity, early Wednesday morning, has not at the present hour, (six o'clock, P. M.,) come sn. One precinct in Laureus is reported as giving Bartow 70 and Seward 2.

A gentleman who left Macon yesterday evening, states that Barly, Democrat, has been beaten by Triple. If so it is a Whig gain. From the second Congressional District we have nothing to add to the report of Colquitt's election, already given."

The Milledgeville Union gives the following account of the tactics resorted to in the late contest by the Whigs of Georgia:

"As we go to press the freemen of Georgia are exercising the greatest privilege known to our Constitution and laws, that of selecting their rulers and law makers. We feel confident that their verdict will this day place Herschel V. Johnson in the Executive chair. But if it shall be otherwise, and Charles J. Jenkins shall be elected, be it so.

No candidate for Governor of Georgia ever contended against such an unprincipled adversary as the present supporters of Mr. Jenkins. They have cast their principles to the dogs, and adopted as their mode of warfare, false issues, deception, perversion of facts, and wilful lying. These are strong terms, but they are no stronger than the circumstances warrant. If Judge Johnson shall be defeated, it will be mainly attributable to the misrepresentation of his position in reference to the "Compromise." With a fair and candid avowal of his support of that measure, his political enemies have lost no opportunity, and spared no pains to represent him to Union Democrats as the advocate of secession and disunion. This illiberal and dishonest warfare has been waged incessantly by the friends of Mr. Jenkins. They have gone further. Not only have they attacked the private character and the religious belief of Johnson, they have even dragged before the public the innermost shrine in the temple of his home, and cast their malignant sneers and reproaches on his estimable lady. Such has been the tactics of our opponents—alike destitute of truth, principle, and the common feelings of humanity. If they succeed in defeating the object of their hate what a poor recompense is theirs—a triumph, achieved by the sacrifice of every principle of fairness, decency, and common honesty."

The truth is, the breach in Georgia between the Union and Secession Democrats, has never been entirely healed; and in this contest some of the Union Democrats, who had been induced to array themselves for a time with the Whigs, no doubt held on to their position and voted for Jenkins. Gov. Cobb, who was mainly instrumental in dividing the Democrats of Georgia, labored in the late contest to restore harmony, and to induce his followers to support Mr. Johnson; but the result shows he was not entirely successful. In addition to this, Messrs. Toombs and Stephens were actively engaged for Mr. Jenkins; and they both wield much influence in that State, whatever cause they may espouse. It appears to be a matter of profound indifference with Toombs what side he is on, so he is successful; and it is passing strange that such a politician should have any weight with so enlightened a people as those of Georgia.

P. S. We do not give it up yet. We incline to think, from the information we have received, that the Democratic candidate, Mr. Johnson, has been elected by from three to six hundred majority.

THE PRESENT COTTON CROP.

We attach no great importance to the apprehensions expressed almost every Fall as the shortness or failure of the cotton crop, for experience has shown that the crop always turns out better than was anticipated. There appears, however, to be good reason to believe that the present crop will be behind. The complaint in this region is that the weed is too luxuriant, while the bolls or forms are scarce. Our planters are now engaged in their first picking.

A Texas planter, says the Galveston News, who has had an opportunity of seeing much of present crops, writes as follows:

"I have travelled through all the Southern States except Florida. I live on the Brazos river in Texas. From Huntsville to Red River the cotton crop is very poor. In many sections the weed is high and looks fine, but the bolls or forms are scarce. Farmers tells me the heavy rains cause it to shed. One-half of a crop is as much as will be made along the road I travelled through Eastern Texas. From Grand Ecore, on the Red River, 15 miles below Alexandria, the crop is worse than ever before grew there. So say the planters. I have known that country for twenty years. The growth of the weed is luxuriant, but there are very few bolls. In the Tensas Valley—the best cotton land in the world except the Brazos—there is the same complaint. Too much rain has caused the weed to be rank, and the bolls few and far between. The same is the case in the Rodney Hills. All through Hinks and adjoining counties the crop is also very poor. Through the Eastern counties of Mississippi, the cotton will not average more than 18 to 24 inches in height. The same is the case in Green county, Ala., only worse. There is not a crop of cotton from Gainsville to Greensborough, that will make 500 lbs. per acre. I do not believe the crop all through Green, Perry, etc., to the State line of Georgia, will average more than 200 lbs. to the acre. In Georgia and South Carolina, the cotton is not over from 10 to 24 inches high, as far as I have seen. If the States through which I have travelled do not average more than present appearances indicate or than the people generally believe, the falling off in this year's crop cannot be less than 500,000 bales. In the western portion of Texas the crop is good, and I have not seen a good crop any where else."

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL FAIR. The State Fair at Pittsburgh was attended by an immense concourse of persons. The accounts state that from thirty to fifty thousand spectators visited the exhibition daily. The cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad running to the grounds were all densely thronged, as were also omnibusses and all other vehicles. It seemed a holiday in Pittsburgh, the whole population having turned out for enjoyment. Every avenue to the fair was crowded from morning to night, and the fair presented one dense mass of well dressed men, women, and children. The number of strangers in Pittsburgh was immense, and was, in fact, limited only by means of getting there. The majority were from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Counties of Ohio, comparitively few being from east of the mountains. *Union.*

RUMORED ESCAPE OF TWO MORE OF THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS. The late Australia papers state that advices from Van Dieman's Land say:

"John Mitchell is gazetted as an absconder, and a reward of £2 'or such lesser sum as may be determined upon by the convicting magistrate,' is offered for his apprehension. The Colonial Times says: We understand that Messrs. Mitchel and Martin have proceeded to join their compatriots in America. There are only two left."

NEW YORK SEWARDISM TRIUMPHANT.

The New York Whig Convention at Syracuse has met and adjourned after nominating the following State ticket:

E. W. Leavenworth, Secretary of State; J. M. Cook, Comptroller; Ogden Hoffman, Attorney General; Cornelius Gardner, for Canal Commissioner; Thomas Kirkpatrick, Superintendent of State Prison; John T. Clarke, State Engineer; Benj. F. Harwood, Clerk of the Court of Appeals; George Wood and Joseph Mullen, Judges.

A correspondent of the New York Herald thus writes:

There was a sharp contest on the nomination of Attorney General. Mr. Ullman was strongly supported by some of the New York delegation. He was opposed by Mr. Taylor of New York, who put Ogden Hoffman in nomination. During the controversy there was considerable confusion, but the President got order after calling for it three or four times.

Mr. Hoffman was nominated on the third ballot, but the motion to make it unanimous was unsuccessful. Mr. Ullman was defeated through Mr. Weed's personal efforts.

Excepting this episode, the Convention was harmonious.

The nomination of the ticket occupied three hours.

There was a sharp debate on the question of appointing a committee on resolutions, which was finally settled in the affirmative.

The ticket is all of the Seward stripe, except Mr. Hoffman. The silver greys are indignant, and say they hope the Sewardites will have a good time electing it.

The following is *the whole* of the "platform" adopted by the Convention;

Resolved, That the speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal and the completion of the material lateral canals is a whig measure now as it has always been. That we pledge to the amendments of the constitution, so honorably carried through by the aid of independent and patriotic democrats, our cordial support, and we hail with satisfaction the prospect of a speedy conclusion, under whig management, so necessary to the greatness and prosperity of our State.

Resolved, That the State ticket nominated by this convention is worthy of the support of every elector of the State, and that we will elect it.

The action of the Sewardites fully realizes the prediction of the N. Y. Herald's correspondent that "the Whigs are bound to bend all their energies toward the one object, the securing of the State patronage for the ensuing year. They will adopt the canal enlargement policy whole, and shirk from all responsibility relative to the negro question. So the Sewardites can still swear that the slave is "a man and a brother," and the silver grays can go on saving the Union, and elect the ticket at the same time. Is not this a charming prospect? Why, it even makes Syracuse brighten up, and if we only had Badiali here to sing us VI RAVVISO, everything would be right. I expect to hear Thurlow Weed, however, break out with

"Ah! don't mingle one [negro] feeling
With the bliss this heart revealing!"

Love, harmony, concord, and reconciliation are beautiful things, and the psalmist has told us how charming it is to see brothers who never break each others heads, but who "dwell in unity." Let us hope that it will be harmonious to-morrow. The silver grays are generally so meek, and the Seward men so good natured, that I have the highest hopes."

The Whigs of New York have, in this cowardly and disgraceful manner, utterly shirked the compromise measures, the fugitive-slave law and other great questions—well aware that, if the subject had been touched they would have been found arrayed against the public sentiment of the country. The Seward men, who composed nineteen twentiths of the Convention—have managed things most cunningly under the lead of their crafty leader, W. H. Seward. The handfull of poor Silver Grays have been as submissive as sheep, under the rod of Greely, who, many days since, addressed to them the following language:

"Now let those who may happen to find themselves in the Whig State Convention this week a minority on any vital proposition, imitate the Democratic example. Let them not go home grumbling and conspiring, but pluck up courage and bolt. That is the short, plump, honest way to settle a difference of principle; it ends a dispute quicker, and leaves the disputants in better shape than any other."

Richmond Enquirer.

Both wings of the New York Democracy, it will be remembered, adopted sound Resolutions on the slavery question.

Greely appears to be delighted with the action of the late Whig Convention at Syracuse.

LIBERATION OF KOSTA. We were not wrong yesterday, we find, in surmising that the visit of the Austrian Minister to Mr. Marcy at Albany related to the disposal of the Kosta case. We now learn that the Austrian Government, about a month ago, consented to the liberation of Kosta, on condition that he should be put on board of an American vessel and return directly to the United States; and the Austrian Minister at Constantinople was instructed to communicate this determination to the American Minister, Mr. Marsh. This consent to the release of Kosta was given, we understand, in consequence of the recovery of the Hungarian regalia, as related in our last Paris letter and in the French papers. It appears that as Kosta was one of Kossuth's party when the Hungarian crown, &c., were taken from Buda, it was supposed that he could give information of the disposition of the articles which might lead to their recovery; and this we learn was the motive, or one of the motives, which induced his seizure at Smyrna. About the last of August the missing regalia were discovered, as our readers are already informed, near Orsova, just without the Hungarian border, to which Kossuth first fled. The recovery of the crown and jewels, together with the neeessity of relieving the French Consul-General from the disagreeable engagement to keep Kosta, induced the Austrian Government to consent to his release, on the condition stated above. We see it further mentioned, in the New York Herald, that, in consenting to this arrangement, the Austrian Government preserves the right of considering Kosta as an Austrian subject, if he shall return to Turkey, "so long as he shall not be divested of his native nationality in a regular and lawful way."

National Intelligencer.

DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY DOBBIN. The Hon. Secretary of the Navy left on Thursday morning for New York, in company with Captain Magruder, United States navy. In our notice of yesterday, we omitted to say that the Secretary, in addition to visiting the marine station and dock-yard, also inspected the Naval Asylum, with the whole economy of which he expressed himself highly gratified. He was received at this institution by Commander Geissinger, who is at present its head and director; and a most able and efficient one he has proven in all particulars. Mr. Dobbin leaves our city with the most cordial feeling of its inhabitants, especially of those who are benefited by his liberal policy with regard to this dock-yard. At no time in the history of this naval station have there been more vessels here than at present, and the busy and animated hum of preparation for commencing operations is to be heard on all sides. This is certainly a most gratifying fact for the mechanics of our city and county, and the navy will soon feel the benefit of their skill and industry. We repeat, that this official visit of the Secretary Dobbin to the dock-yards and naval depots of the northern and eastern States must be productive of good results, as it will enable him to see and understand the facilities possessed by the different yards for executing the work of the government, and thus be enabled at all times to make a proper and judicious disposition of the government labor. We understand that it is the intention of the Hon. Secretary to extend his visit as far East as Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and his abscence from Washington may extend to several weeks. *Philadelphia Argus.*

MOVEMENTS OF SANTA ANNA IN MEXICO. Santa Anna, it is said, intends to proclaim himself Emperor, as soon as his plans can be completed and his proposed army of 80,000 men organized. In a recent speech to his troops, at the capital, he referred somewhat obscurely to campaigns in which they would have to prove their valor. The new Mexican Minister to Spain, late Mexican Consul at Havana, is to be recalled for his complicity in the affair of the Lady Suffolk, slaver. Santa Anna, it is said, has written to the Captain-General, pointing out the necessity of his immediately sending back the Yucatan Indians.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The Eastern Question—Hostilities still more Threatening—Efforts of the Great Powers to Induce Turkey to Sign the Vienna Note—Austria Withdrawn from the Alliance—Excitement at Constantinople—Cholera Raging in England, Ireland and Sweden—Cotton Dull—Advance in Breadstuffs, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6. The steamer Arabia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the 24th ult.

The Arabia brings 130 passengers. She passed the Atlantic Sept. 26th, and exchanged signals with a steamer, supposed to be the Asia, at midnight on the 28th. The steamer Hermann arrived off Southampton on the 23d. She passed the Arctic on the 4th, at 6 A. M.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The aspect of the Turkish difficulty was more threatening than ever. The Turks were roused to the highest pitch of fury, and call on the Sultan to declare war or resign the crown. Meantime, the great Powers are endeavoring to persuade the Sultan to accept the original Vienna note, but Austria is disposed to recede from her alliance with England and France, and to side with Russia. This intelligence has greatly depressed the French and English funds.

At Constantinople exciting placards continue to be posted up. A bitter feeling was manifested towards England, and caricatures of that country were freely circulated among the Musselmen. The general belief at Constantinople was that Turkey would make no further concessions either to Russia or the Western Powers. It was also rumored that the dispute between the English and French Ministers had been revived, the French Minister insisting that the fleets should come up to Constantinople, and Lord Redcliffe objecting.

Dispatches from Vienna of the 29th confirm the report that Austria had withdrawn from the alliance. She declines to sanction a guarantee in a collective note against any further interference on the part of Russia between the Porte and its subjects. Another despatch from Vienna states that instructions had been sent to the English and French Ministers at Constantinople, urging the Porte to accept the first Vienna note.

The Bey of Tunis has informed the Porte that his contingent is ready to take the field.

ENGLAND. The cholera was ravaging many cities and towns of England and Ireland. The deaths at Newcastle averaged 190 per day.

SWEDEN. At Stockholm on the 13th the deaths from cholera were 130, and at Carlscrona the deaths had been 932 out of a population of 12,000.

MARKETS. *Liverpool Market, Sept.* 24. Cotton has been very dull at ¼d. decline, except upon good Orleans. The sales of the week have been 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000 and exporters 3,000 bales. The quotations wer fair Orleans 6¾d.; Middling 5¾d.; fair Upland 6¾d. Middling 5¾d.

Breadstuffs.—The market for Breadstuffs continued active and buoyant. The week's advance was 1s. 6d. per bbl. on Flour, 5d. on Wheat, and 4s. per quarter on Corn. Western Canal Flour 32s. 6d. a 33s.; Philadelphia, Baltimere and Ohio 34s. White Wheat 9s. 5d. a 9s. 8d.; red and mixed 8s. 9d. a 9s. 3d. White and yellow Corn 39 a 40s.

Provisions were quiet. Tallow had advanced to 56s. McHenry quotes Provisions unchanged. The Government had contracted for Beef at £6 15s. a £7. Pork firm. Tallow excited.

Rosin was in good demand at 7s. for common and 11s. for fine. Sales of 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 58s. Lard active at 52s. on the spot, and 58 a 60s. to arrtve.

Rice was in good demand at 22s. 6d. for Carolina. Cloverseed 57s. Linseed Cake active.

Sugar quiet. Coffee nominal, Tea rather dull for common Congous, but a better business doing in higher qualities.

Dye Woods were in steady demand.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. Money was tighter, but there had been no change in the rate of discount. Consols had fallen as low as 94¼.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

One Million in Gold Dust—Later from Australia—Excitement Among the Miners—The American Ship Defiance.

NEW YORK, October 4. The Steamship Crescent City arrived this evening at 10 o'clock. She brings 500 passengers and a million in specie, including among her treasure $40,000 of Australian gold, per Adams & Co.'s Express, being the first shipment from that country by the California route.

The Crescent City left Aspinwall on the morning of the 25th ult. On the second day out she met the steamship Star of the West. West of Cuicos she also saw a ship dismasted.

The health of the Isthmus was good, and the weather very pleasant. The news from the Isthmus otherwise unimportant.

AUSTRALIA. The Crescent City brings Australian dates to the 20th of July, which had been received at Panama. The miners in Australia were agitating a reduction in the license tax. Large meetings had been held, at which those in attendance were armed to the teeth. Great excitement prevailed, and it was feared that difficulties would ensue.

Fresh discoveries of gold had been made, and the mining intelligence was favorable.

VALPARAISO. Valparaiso dates to the 1st of September have also been received. The markets were dull except for flour, which was brisk at $8 50.

Catharine Hayes was soon to complete her career at the rate of $2,000 per night.

The construction of a canal from Quillota to Valparaiso had been undertaken.

The papers give further particulars of the state of affairs at the Chinchas, growing out of the difficulty with the American ship Defiance. The Defiance, on going to sea, saluted the other American vessels, and was fined. A second salute was then fired, which so enraged the Peruvian commander of the port that he went on board the Defiance with three boats filled with armed men. After a severe encounter, the captain of the Defiance was seized and bound, and then thrown into one of the boats, by which he was severely injured. Tha Peruvian commander having taken possession of the Defiance, took her to Callao, and retained the commander in prison. Mr. Clay, the American minister to Lima, forthwith chartered the British steamship Bolivia, and went in her to Chinchas to investigate the whole affair. He has transmitted the result of his investigation in a dispatch to Washington.

Business has become paralyzed throughout the republic of Bolivia.

The most exciting stories have reached Santiago de Borgia of gold discoveries made on the Amazon and Branches rivers. The washings were said to extend for forty leagues, and 25 pounds of the precious metal were mentioned as the average of one man's labor.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH. The Augusta Chronicle learns from Montgomery, Ala., that the yellow fever was spreading in that city, and a perfect panic had been produced among the people. All those who could get away were leaving. At the Penascola Navy Yard on the 28th ult., the disease was rapidly declining. There had been 86 deaths there since it broke out in July, and 8 or 19 at Pensacola. At Milton, Fla., it is said to be still raging. At Port Gibson, Miss., there had been 455 deaths up to the 29th ult., and 150 were still sick. In some cases whole families were down. Six physicians were ill on the 29th ult., and another requisition had been made on the New Orleans Howard Association for nurses. The publisher of the Port Gibson Herald had fallen a victim to the epidemic, and the paper had been suspended. At Washington, a small town in Louisiana, Dr. Herd and 22 others had died of fever during the first twenty days of September, and 70 persons were lying ill on the 22d ult. A great many citizens had fled, not sufficient remaining to bury the dead. Those who remained were in nearly a starving condition, being dependent upon a few planters, who sent provisions in carts to within half a mile of the town. The sum of $1,000 has been remitted from New Orleans, by the Howard Association, for the relief of the sick at Galveston.

A letter from Tallahassee, dated September 27, gives a fearful account of the yellow fever at Newport. Every person who could leave the place had fled—even some of the physicians—leaving only Dr. Betton to administer to the wants of the sick and dying; but he too had been stricken down, though at last accounts he was recovering. The Tallahasse Sentinel says: "We understand that the physicians of this city will attend by turns at Newport as long as their services shall be needed."

A man named Bird has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in N. J. for bigamy. He is said to have had twenty wives.

Deaths from yellow fever—Fire.

MOBILE, Oct. 4. Judge Morgen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, died of yellow fever yesterday. Mr. Parks and Mr. Skinner, both prominent men of this place, died of the epidemic to-day. Rev. Mr. Massey lies dangerously ill, but hopes are entertained that he will recover. There has yet been no frost in or in the neighborhood of the city. The epidemic is gradually wearing away.

The residence of Jonathan Emanuel, who is now absent from the city, was destroyed by fire to-day, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as the house was not occupied. Loss about $4,000.

Cattle Show and Riding Match.

STAMFORD, CONN., Oct. 7. The village was crowded yesterday to witness the Cattle Show and riding match among females. A single train of oxen from the West, numbering 187 yoke, came in. About ten thousand persons assembled to see the riding match. Only six competitors entered, and Miss Burr, of Western, took the prize.

Death—New Hampshire Fair.

BOSTON, Oct. 7. The Hon. Simon Greenleaf died to-day.

The New Hampshire State Fair opened to-day. The Hon. Edward Everett delivered the opening address, which was highly admired.

New Hampshire Agricultural Fair.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 5. The State Agricultural Fair commenced its exhibition here to-day. A large concourse of people are in attendance, representing every section of the Granite State, and bringing with them representatives of almost every product, both vegetable and animal. It is said to be by far the best exhibition ever held in this State, if not in the New England States.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE. Mr. Dobbin, in company with Captain Magruder and other officers of the Navy, visited the Crystal Palace in New York on Thursday evening, remaining about two hours, and, it is said, expressed themselves pleased with the whole character of the exhibition.

INJURY TO THE TOBACCO CROP. The forward tobacco crop in Campbell, and on Flat creek and Otter and Staunton rivers, has been very seriously injured by the frost of last Friday morning. We had another and larger frost yesterday, and it is thought the tobacco will suffer severely. A large quantity was cut day before yesterday. *Lynchburg Express, Oct.* 6.

FROST AMONG THE TOBACCO. A letter in the St. Louis Intelligencer announces that there was a severe frost in Pike county, Missouri, on the 22d ult., doing great damage to the tobacco crop, half of which is outstanding. The thermometer, before sunrise, stood at 37 degrees. The writer directs his St Louis agent not to sell his tobacco under $12.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 8th ult., by Dr. M. W. Holt, Mr. Umstead S. Johnson to Mis Cornelia Sharp, daughter of Ludwick Sharp, Esq., all of Alamance.

At the residence of her father in White county, Arkansas, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. R. S. Bell, Mr. A. J. Jones, merchant of Searcy, formerly of Orange, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Bailey Heard, Esq.

DIED.

In this County on the 5th instant, of typhoid fever, Miss Betsey Ann Dupree, daughter of the late James Dupree in the 25th year of her age. The deceased did not make a public profession of religion; but those who were well acquainted with her have a good grounded hope that she has exchanged this for a happier state of existence. She was highly esteemed and much beloved by all who knew her. She has left one sister and four brothers to mourn their loss.

Recorder will please copy. [COM.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, *Oct.* 8.

The supply ot Bacon for the past week has been large, and sales making under 9¼c.

Some sales of Corn from wagons at 70 to 72c.

Flour is in good demand at something above $5 50. The tendency is upward. Sales have been made as high as $5 70 for super.

Sales of Spirits Turpentine at 60c.—tendency upwards. Raw Turpentine $3 25 and upwards.

Cotton 9¼ to 10¼.—*Carolinian.*

WILMINGTON, *Oct.* 8.

NAVAL STORES.—We have no change to note in the Turpentine market. The sales yesterday and this morning reach only 521 bbls. at steady rates—$4 for virgin and yellow dip, $ 280 lbs.; at which quotation the market is firm and the article in fair demand.——In Spirits Turpentine the transactions yesterday reached about 400 bbls. at 60 cents $ gallon; the market closing very firm, and above quotation was refused for a parcel. Nothing done this morning that we know of, and the stock on market is extremely light; sellers firm in asking higher rates.——No sales of Rosin on yesterday; $1 15 was offered for Common, but held at $1 25 and upwards for large size bbls.

LIME.—Cargo of 1150 casks received two or three days ago, was closed off yesterday at $1 10 $ cask.

TIMBER.—One raft sold at $9 50 $ M.—*Journal.*

NORFOLK, *Oct.* 7.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD" BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co., *Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,* No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

CORN.—On Saturday and Monday, sales of mixed 73 cts.; on Tuesday the Baltic's news was received, and produced considerable animation in the market—mixed sold as high as 76½ @ 77 cts., but declined again next day to 73c. Yesterday sales were made from 70c. for inferior lots to 74c. for good mixed. We quote to-day mixed 72 @ 74c.; white 74 @ 75c.; yellow 78 @ 80c.

B. E. PEAS are coming in slowly and sell at $105 @ $110.

STAVES.—The demand continues good at our last quotations.

DRIED FRUIT.—The supply has been much lessened in consequence of the decline. Apples, nominal, at $1,20; Peaches $3¼ @ 3½.

FLOUR.—In demand at advanced prices. S. F. $6,75 @ $7¾; family $8 @ $8¼.

BACON.—Smithfield, hoground, 10½c.; Western sides 8¾c.; shoulders 8 @ 8¼c.

SUGARS.—P. R. 6¾ @ 7c.; Cuba 5¼ @ 6¾c.; Refined Crushed and Pulverized 9¾c.; Loaf 10c.; lower grades 7¼ @ 8¾cts.

CANDLES.—Mould 14c.; Adamantine 25 @ 27cts.

No change in other articles since our last week's report.

PETERSBURG, *Oct.* 8.

TOBACCO.—We see no change in this article. Breaks very light. The unsettled state of affairs in Europe had slightly depressed prices, but the late frosts, with the prospect of a short crop, has again caused it to rally. We renew our last week's quotations—Lugs $6 25 @ $8 50; Common Leaf $8 @ $10; Good and fine $10 50 @ $16 50.

COTTON has been dull during the whole week, buyers, generally, showing a disposition to hold off, whilst holders are anxious to close out. Early in the week sales were made at 11c., but gradually declining—market closing on yesterday at 10½c., and dull.

CORN improving and receipts light, with a steady demand—sales at 74c.

WHEAT.—Since the arrival of the Arabia this article has advanced. Receipts are pouring in, which is readily taken off the market by our dealers at full prices. Some few sales of extra prime have been made at $1 64, but the general run of prime lots only reach our figures, viz.: Red $1 43 @ $1 47, White $1 48 @ $1 52.

FLOUR firm at $7 50 @ $8 for Family; City brands Superfine $7 @ $7 50; Country $7 @ $7 25.

BACON.—Va. hog-round 10¾ @ 11c.; Western sides 8¾ Shoulders 8c.

BRANDY.—Apple 50 @ 55c.; Peach 80c. @ $1.

SALT.—Sales at $1 55.

HAY.—$1 25 $ 100 lbs.

LIME.—$1 38 @ $1 45.

GUANO.—But little in market—held at $52 @ $65 $ 2,000 lbs.

BALTIMORE, *Oct.* 7.

FLOUR.—Sales were effected to-day at $6 62½ @ $6 75.

WHEAT has advanced three cents per bushel.

CORN.—Yellow Corn is selling at prices ranging from 77 to 80 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 7.

FLOUR firm, with sales at $7 $ bbl. Inspections for the week 16,700 bbls.

WHEAT steady; sales of white at $1 40 @ $1 50, and red at $1 40 $ bushel.

CORN has advanced 1c.; yellow 85c. $ bushel.

WHISKEY 32c. $ gallon.

NEW-YORK, *Oct.* 7.

FLOUR is heavier, with less speculative demand—sales of 15,000 bbls at $6 87 @ $7 for State and Ohio, and $7 @ $7 12½ for Southern.

WHEAT.—Sales of 75,000 bushels at $1 60 for Genesee, $1 57 for Western white, and $1 52 for Southern.

CORN.—Sales of 25,000 bushels at 86c. for Mixed, and 87½c. for Yellow.

WHISKY.—Sales of 550 bbls. at 31¼c.

PORK.—Sales of 500 bbls. at $17 12 @ $17 25 for Mess, and $13 62½ @ $13 75 for Prime.

CUT MEATS.—Sales of 100 hhds. at 7¼c. for shoulders and 9¾c. for hams.

LARD.—Sales of 300 bbls. at 11¼c. @ 11¾c.

MOLASSES.—Sales of 100 bbls. Orleans at 29c.

COFFEE.—Sales of 100 bags Rio at 11½c.

SUGAR.—Sales of 200 hhds. Orleans at 6¼c.

TOBACCO.—Sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky at 7 @ 10c.

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard by D. J. Brown.

The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.

American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.

American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.

American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, and directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W. Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.

Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend in the hours of Affliction, Pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised edition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8vo.

Family Kitchen Gardener, by Robert Buist.

Practical Agriculture, by Jas. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.

Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens.

Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.

Lindley's Guide to the Orchard.

Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt.

Youatt on the Pig.

Hoare on the Grape Vine.

Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.

The American Farm Book, by R. L. Allen.

The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; a practical work, by a Country Curate.

Allen's Rural Architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep and Dove Cotes, Piggeries, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.

The American Muck Book, by J. D. Brown.

The Rose Culturist.

Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 96—

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE MADE at September Term, 1853, by the Court of Equity for Pitt County, in the case of John I. Foreman and others, to the Court, the Clerk and Master will expose to public sale, at Falkland, on Saturday the 5th day of November next, the following tracts of land, to-wit:

One tract called the Bullock tract, lying on Otiers Creek, containing about 590 acres.

One tract called the Lewis Belcher land, adjoining the lands of A. M. Lewis and wife and James Dupree, containing about 395¼ acres.

One tract adjoining the lands of William S. Foreman, dec'd, called the Roundtree land, containing 122 acres.

One tract called the Horn or Meadow Branch tract, adjoining the lands of John S. Fore

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.
David S. Reid, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, "
S. H. Rogers, " "
Maj. C. L. Hinton, " "
Perrin Busbee, " "
Rich'd I. Wynne, Hyde county, "
Yarborough & Strother, Louisburg, "
R. M. Hyman, Warrenton, "
R. Nichols, Hillsborough, "
Bland & Dunn, Greensborough, "
Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax, "
J. F. Simmons, Weldon, "
Alex. McCrae, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
Jno. W. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.
David McDaniel, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. Weston, " " " "
Henry Mordecai, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. Whitaker & Son, Enfield, "
A. W. Venable, Granville, "
D. E. Young, Henderson, "
W. H. Weston, Gaston, "
July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., or by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY: "WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?"—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Course Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Bruselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " &c., &c.
Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 18—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

For Gentlemen,
Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Bays.

For the Ladies,
Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Soi,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barege,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expidition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by Parisen & King's Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!
PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.
V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitars and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4:t. 1853 58—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Beragos DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 84—

CARPETING.—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets; Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers. JAMES McKIMMON.
October, 1852. 93—

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor,* Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.
ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Hard Ware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., *Sycamore Street,* Petersburg, Va. Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country. A large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, consisting in part of the following goods, viz:

Table and Pocket Knives, Saws, Planes, Files, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Brace and Bits, Augers, Butts, Fast and Loose Joints, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Guages, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Razor Strops and Hones, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Looking Glasses, Garden Shears, Halter, Ox, Log, Trace and Fifth Chains, Frying Pans, Hand and Bench Vises, Trowels, Knob, Stock, Trunk and Chest Locks, Guns, Percussion Caps, Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, Fenders, Grates, Rat Traps, Pincers, Plyers, Knitting Pins, Marbles, Cork Screws, Jews Harps, Awl Blades, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Horse Shoes and Nails, Fish Hooks, Needles, Pins, Compasses, Slates, Skates, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Straw Cutters, Sifters, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Mill, Whip, and Cross Cut Saws, Hilling and Weeding Hoes; also, a large assortment of Nails, Castings, Steel, &c., all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this city ore respectfully invited to call and examine their stock. MUIR & BRYAN.
Petersburg, August 29, 1853. 987—2m.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

COAL.—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.

HERRINGS.—60 whole bbls. and 60 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.

BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.

LIME.—1100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.

CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.

PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.

SALT.—Sacks, fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.

SUGAR.—All the varieties.

PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.
For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
August 8, 1853. 76—1m.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY. The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.
Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh.
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb